## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, APRIL 15, 1852.

If we were asked to give a definition of this great laries, the civil list, &c.; and the private deposites have assemblage of mankind, as it existed, in all its valid minished £453,158, arising from increased activity in ried phases, during the last week, we should conried phases, during the last week, we should con-dense it into one word, and call it SUNSHINE; for such it was, whether considered morally, socially commercially, politically, or even atmospherically. There was sunshine in the drawing-rooms at the West End, in the absence of political debate and parliamentary discussion; there was sunshine in the counting-houses and parlors in the city, in the presence of commercial prosperity; there was sunshine in the suburban gardens and paddocks, in bright spring flowers, and buds and blossoms, and verdant tender grass; there was sunshine in the green lanes tender grass; there was sunshine in the green lanes and shady hedgerows and rural footpaths of Hampstead, Highgate, and Hornsey; the sky-lark rejoiced in the sunshine, and sung and soared to meet it. There was sunshine in the palace, amidst domestic happiness and a people's love; there was sunshine in the mansion house at the Lord Mayor's Easter banquet, where the members of the Cabinet, and the Corps-diplomatique, and the élite of the city were feted, and where Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE made a good speech, about present and friendly intercourse. good speech, about peace and friendly intercourse among nations, civic hospitality, and the universal power and government of the ladies. There was sunshine at the Bank, in the presence of twenty millions sterling of bullion and good dividends; at the Royal Exchange, in the existence of universal peace and commercial intercourse; and at the Stock Exchange, in three per cent. Consols at 100, and in the increasing value of railway and mining shares and foreign securities. The pave-ments of Cheapside and the Strand reflected the sunshine; and the narrow elleys and the ill-ventilated gar-rets of Spittalshelds, and the crowded tenements of Saffron Hill and Coppice-row caught the influence, and looked less desolate and gloomy. There is, also, another side to the picture. There was and is, and always will be, much of pain, and sorrow, and poverty, and suffering to which an external sunshine can only give a momentary relief; much ignorance, which no light can reach; much obdurate sin which no bright mid-day sun can subdue or correct. Amidst the enjoyment of the Easter helydays, by thousands of the working classes, who visited the British Museum and the Parks, and partook in the more questionable festivities of Greenwich Fair, thousands of the idle and the dissolute gathered round the gallows at Horsemonger-lane jail to behold the execution of a murderer and whilst Richmond, and Kew, and Hampton Court were jubilant with the mirth of tens of thousands of humble holyday people, and bright and fresh and green with the early produce of spring, and sparkling with sunshine and happy faces, murders were committing in the Borough and in Islington, and hardened criminals were receiving sentence for their transgressions at the Old Bailey and the Police Courts. Alas! that it should be so; but these things are only the exceptions to a general rule, and the general rule then in operation was, that the great human neart of this vast metropolis was more or less in the sunshine of either positive enjoyment or rational hope; was infinitely more inclined to virtue than to vice; immeasurably more in the possession of happiness than under the infliction of sorrow. We are proud thus to record that London is not always dull, dark, and dismal. That though, as a modern writer states, in high Johnsonian style, "the fulfginous particles held in suspension in the circumsmient medium, tend greatly to the obfuscation of the ar-'chitectural elegancies of the metropolitan edifices,' there are times when smoke-soiled St. Paul's looks bright and cheerful, when the dark towers of Westminster Abbey reflect the sunbeam, and the soot-smutched features of the statue of the Queen in the Royal Exchange look more worthy their original. During eight or ten days bright EMPEROR. sunshine has enlivened the metropolis, and almost all that is therein, notwithstanding the combined efforts of London smoke and fog to obtain a brief and partial mastery. Hence our cheerful congratulatory strain; hence this our Easter offering to this glorious old city. Excuse a brief extract from FITZOSBORNE, brought to our recollection by the state of feeling induced by a light and bright and spirit-raising atmosphere: "It might, methinks, view of May 5th; numerous parlons are to be granted somewhat abate the insolence of human pride to consider on that day, particularly to banished ex-representatives. that it is but increasing or diminishing the velocity of The President strenuously resists all applications in favor with the gayest hopes, or sink her into the deepest de- extraordinary influence of ladies of the stage in pro- this throne: you swear that it shall ever be spair; to depress the hero into a coward, or advance the curing the pardon of persons condemned to transporta- rallying-sign : you swear it !" Select corps of the

ment respecting the future convict system of the country. The Cape of Good Hope very justly remonstrates against the introduction of convicts into that colony. Australia and her neighbors think it high time that even Norfolk Island should cease to be the prison-house of British criminals. But criminals there will continue to be, who will want shutting up somewhere, in order that seclusion and punishment may lead to their amendment, or at least prevent their injuring their peaceable neighbors; and the difficulty is what to do with them, and where to place them. The opinion that excellent colonists can be raised out of the moral refuse of our home society is no longer entertained. Reason and experience have shown how fallacious is the hope that new ground can be successfully planted with such seed. Other and most manifest evils of this system need not be enlarged upon. Sir JAMES MATTHESON, M. P. for Ross, has offered to the Government the island of North Rona. This island is situated in the Atlantic, midway between the Orkney and Shetland islands, in latitude 59° and longitude 5° 48' west. It is about a mile square in extent. It would combine many essentials of a penal colony, and be near enough to be controlled by the home authorities, whilst, from its small size and its loneliness, it would have all the terrors, and none of the attractions, of transportation to Australia. The cost of maintaining a convict at Rona would be about £15 a year; in Australia it is £40 a year; the difference on one thousand convicts being £25,000 per annum. An idea has been started to construct a prison of galvanized iron, which can be easily removed from one place to another. This would ebviate the great difficulty arising from the expense of buildings, which, after serving their purposes in one locality, become useless and valueless.

Parliament adjourned over the Easter recess, leaving

the country in the same uncertainty that has prevailed since Lord DERBY took office, not only as to the future policy of the Government, but also as to the time when an appeal will be made to the constituencies. The "April, May, or June," which Lord DERBY indicated with tolerable precision as the time when a dissolution would take place, has been exchanged for "some time during the year," with a caution that the present session may not be one of unusual short duration. It is true, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated that it is the intention of the Government to advise a dissolution as soon as the "necessary measures" of the session are passed. But at present no one knows what measures are regarded as necessary by the Government. With respect to the commercial policy of the DERRY administration, the general opinion appears to be that no attempt will be made to re-impose a tax upon imported corn; but with what face this Administration-avowedly taking office as agricultural protectionists—can come before their constituents under a vir-tually acknowledged abandonment of that character, re-

The fate of the Crystal Palace is yet unknown. The Board of Works has directed Messrs. Fox, Henderson & Co. to close the building. Meetings are being beld and petitions signed for the building to remain in its present locality. The building as it now is has been offered to the Government for £70,000; and should they refuse to take it at that price, and will allow it to remain where it is, Messre. Johnstone, Farquhar, and Leech, of Moorgate street, have offered that amount for it, intending to convert it into a winter garden and place of general recreation and instruction for the public.

The Bank of England returns exhibit an increase in the

The English stock market has exhibited great buoyance under the influence of a steady demand for inves and consols have touched very close upon 100. Exchequer bills have also increased in price. The railway and mining markets, for shares, have also advanced.

Gold keeps pouring in from Australia. Four tons an half weight of gold are advised as having been shipped from Sidney for England in two vessels, which may be expected here about the end of this month.

There is not much novelty in Literature. Mr. Grond CAMPBELL'S " Sketch of the System of Civil Government India" is spoken of as being clever and remarkably welltimed, now that the subject of the renewal of the com-pany's charter is about being discussed. Mr. Guttzlaff's ministration of the college. During the monarchy the Memoir of the late Emperor of China is generally regarded Ministry could only suspend the lectures of a Professor

All the news of FRANCE is of one and the san complexion, indicating the approach of the Empire.

The labors of the Senate and Legislative Body do not excite much attention; there are no speeches men were suspended by M. de Salvandy, the Minister of PHILIPPE, but the latter paid for the repairs of the palace; the State now does that for LOUIS NAPO-LEON. President of France had not been found typified, in some shape or other, in the Apocalypse; at length a publication is announced as an exposition of the Book of Revelations, in which it is said "the steps of the advancement of the successor of NAPOLEON part is appropriated to the military. are exciting much wonder; his onward progress cannot be stopped until he comes into possession of every country where the Papal system prevails, in order to its com plete destruction.

Louis Napoleon has undoubtedly taken offence at the anguage addressed by the Grand Duke Constanting, of Russia, to the Count de CHAMBORD, at Venice; and at the death of Prince Schwartzensung has also increased his dissatisfaction. The Prince, it is well known, viewed the coup d'etat of the 2d December in no unfriendly manner; ceremonies, like all French institutions, civil and in fact he was much too well inclined towards it to be political, of now-a-days, after analogous ceremonies agreeable to either Prince METTERNICH or the young and institutions of the time of the Empire. During

coming Empire. It says that the petitions already pre-sented to the Senate exceed two hundred, of which the greater part demand the proclamation of the Empire. The National Guards of Paris have received orders to be completely equipped in their new costumes by the 25th instant. This is, of course, preparatory to the grand reoul of M. THERS; upon that point he is inexorable. The blood against the enemies of our country and coward into a hero." No one who has experienced the tion has caused it to be said that "the French Governartillery are to prepare for the occasion magnificent vicissitudes of the atmosphere of London can doubt the ment of the present day is a despotism tempered by acvicissitudes of the atmosphere of London can doubt the ment of the present day is a despotism tempered by aceffect of "skiey influences" upon the human mind and tresses." It is well known that M. Berrer dined a few lot opposite the Champ de Mars. It is whispered the intellectual and moral powers.

There has been much difficulty lately with the Govern-with the Prince President very lately; M. President are to blaze over Paris. It is believed. cumstance which has excited attention in the diplomatic world; the more so, as he was observed in earnest conversation with M. Guzzor. It is a fact that thirty-nine Sena tors are already pensioned, twenty receiving 80,000 france nually; and two 1,500 francs each annually. At a late review in the Place du Carrousel the cries of "Vive l'Empercur" were exceedingly distinct and pretty general. The artillery, however, cried "Vive le Presid

else could be expected ? It says :

"A decree has been published by the Government re gulating, in a sweeping manner, the press. The fundamental bases are: A guarantee of 2,000 rials of contribu

The Holy Father may now remain quietly in Rome, since the Prince of Canno has left Civita Vecchia in a French steamer; he arrived at Leghorn on the 7th instant, and has since then reached Marseilles. There have been heavy failures among the bankers at Bologna. The court lowing notice of the preparations that are being made for the fete of 10th May: compensation in the case of Mr. Mather. We shall see how far the Derby administration will support the requisitions of their predecessors, in cases where the rights and liberties of Englishmen have been attacked by foreign

The only news from BERLIN is, that the dispute between Austria and Prussia concerning the protocols of the Diet at Frankfort has been settled by the admission of the Prussian plenipotentiary to a voice in the preparation of those documents. Count Buot SCHAUENSTEIN has been summoned from his embassy in London, and appointed imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs as successor to Prince SCHWARZENBURG. The correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette says that the death of the late Prime Minister will not lead to any change in the foreign policy of the Austrian Government.

A letter from ST. PETERSBURGH SAYS

"The physicians of the Czar have just prescribed for Ine physicians of the Czar have just prescribed for him the waters of Schwalbach, in the Grand Duchy of Nassau, only a few leagues from the French frontier. Thus, before a month is over, and during a part of the summer, the Imperial Court of Russia will be established there. In crossing through Germany the Czar proposes to visit the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, and perhaps

There are very conflicting opinions respecting the mi sion of FUAD PEPENDI from Turkey to Egypt; one representing that all difficulties will speedfly be removed between the Sultan and Abbas Pacha; the other that the object of the mission is to humble the Pacha, by causing him to submit to imperative orders, if not willingly, by

We are pleased with the following account of the form of Government adopted in the island of Samos, a dependency of Turkey. The Sultan appears to have less dread of representative government than is manifested by the sovereigns of continental Europe:

"We have received Constantinople journals to the 24th ultimo. They announce the opening of the Senate and Chamber of Samos on the 6th by the Turkish Governor.

circulation of £553,350, and a decrease in the bullion of £219,344—the latter attributable to a regular demand for shipment to the continent, and a cessation of arrivals from America; the gold dust from Australia not having, at the time the return was made, been reported from the assay office. The public deposites have been diminished £291,112, owing to the quarterly payment of official salaries, the civil list, &c.; and the private deposites have been diminished £462,153, arrising from increased activity in business operations. The reserve or unemployed capital of the bank is now £12,000,046. Money is plentiful, and will become more so. The dividends now paying uson English securities amount to £6,729,000 Dividends on foreign stocks — 500,000 Dividends on railways, banks, &c. — 1,750,000 Dividends on railways, banks, &c. — 1,750,000 Dividends on resign stocks — 500,000 Dividends on res There is very little negs from India by the last over

land mail, but that little strengthens the belief that war with the Birmese is inevitable.

The news from CHINA confirms the accounts previous ly received, of the success of the rebel Chiefs; fears are entertained for the safety and quiet of Canton. APRIL 16 .- There is not a single item of domestic news this morning. The French papers contain a decree dismissing three of the Professors of the College of France from their chairs. M. M. Michelet, Quinet, and Mickiewitz are the first victims to the powers usurped by the executive, by the decree of March 9th, which made the it could not remove him. M. M. Michelet and Quine acquired much celebrity in 1847, by their opposition to published, and the newspapers merely print ver-batim the minutes which are prepared by the Secre-fessors was supported by twenty out of twenty-four of taries. The dotation of twelve millions to the PRE- their colleagues. The three removed Professors are new SIDENT is the same amount as that made to Louis accused of heresy, sedition, socialism, &c. The President has refused to admit the Prince DE CANINO to a personal interview, in consequence of his conduct at Civita Vecchia We have for some time wondered that the This repulse is regarded as a concession to the injured dignity of the Pope. The pensions already granted by Louis Napoleon to Senators, ex-Ministers, and other friends amount to nine hundred and sixty-five thousand francs, and much more is about to follow. The principal

## FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, APRIL 19, 1852. As the day approaches for the great military dis-play which is to signalize the distribution of the new standards to the army, the curiosity and interest reported interview between the Duke n'Aumale and Gens. with which all minds anticipate the event increase Changarnier and Lamoniciers, at Aix le Chapelle. The in intensity. All concur in the belief that the 10th the hundred days after the Emperor's return from The Patrie gives a significant hint with regard to the coming Empire. It says that the petitions already presented to the Senate exceed two hundred, of which the eagles to the National standards. Let us record the Emperor's speech to the army on that occasion. occupies but four lines. I am curious to note how nearly the nephew's will resemble it on the 10th of May. The Emperor said, as he delivered the glorious and loved eagles to the several regime "Soldiers! I confide to you the eagle with the na tional colors. You swear to defend it with your tended a soirce of the Princess Lieves's last week, a cir- ed that nothing can prevent the re-establishment of imperial forms in the course of May and June next except the failure to obtain the formal acquiescence of the leading European Powers. The coldness of these Powers may retard the assumption of the imeach annually; seventeen receive 20,000 francs each an- perial crown by Louis Napoleon. But it will at most retard, it cannot prevent that event. How-ever indisposed, as doubtless the leading States of Europe are, to see a Bonaparte upon the throne France, they will not carry their opposition to the A telegraphic despatch from Madrid of the 5th tells of extent of waging war to prevent it. Indeed, I am the complete subjugation of the Spanish Press; but what persuaded that the threat of war would not prevent it; it would only precipitate the event. Louis Naconsent of Europe if he can get that consent; but in spite of Europe if that consent should be with-held. He is resolved upon this; and is so sure of being able to accomplish it when he pleases that he is not so impatient of adjournment as are many of in spite of Europe if that consent should be withtion imposed on journals; preventive censorship for articles concerning religion, foreign countries, and news; a
jury composed of the largest tax-payers for the principal
press offences; Supreme Court of Justice for offences
against the Queen; and the ordinary tribunals for other
offences. The Government can suspend and suppress
in spite of Europe if that consent should be withheld. He is resolved upon this; and is so sure of
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his ardent and ambitious personal friends and adoffences. The Government can suspend and suppress
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his ardent and ambitious personal friends and adoffences. I am inclined to the belief that he will be Emperor of the French by virtue of a popular vote before the end of June. And I believe that before

The different corps of the army, without exception, ar called upon to take part in the ceremony of the distribu-tion of the eagles which is to be celebrated on the 10th May on the Champ de Mars. The corns of traces May on the Champ de Mars. The corps of troops stationed in the first division will send, those of infantry two battalions per regiment, those of cavalry four squadrons

There will be in addition ten batteries of artillery and There will be in addition ten batteries of artillery and the company of engineers of the army of Paris, united in one battalion, which will represent the army of engineers. The special military school, the republican guard, the gendarmerie, the firemen of the city of Paris, and the troops of Administration will go to the review in a body. The corps of all kinds stationed in the divisions of the interior, as also those stationed in Africa and Italy, will send deputations composed as follows:

Infantry—Colonel, one captain, one lieutenant or ensign, two\_non-commissioned officers, two corporals, and two privates.

Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers—Colonel, one captain, one non-commissioned officer, one corporal or brigadier, two privates.

Detachments will also be sent by the school of cavalry.

the course, the foreign legion, the battalions of light in fantry of Africa, the battalion of native sharpshooters, the

fantry of Africa, the battalion of native sharpshooters, the chasecurs of Africa, and the spahis.

The military men who compose the deputations will be chosen in preference among those who have been proposed for the decoration of the Legion of Honor, or judged worthy to receive the military medal.

The final details of the ceremony have not yet been definitely decided upon; we hope to be able to publish them in one of our early numbers. But what we can affirm from the present is, that this grand ceremony will be an admirable military fete, at which the entire army will be represented, and will give to the head of the State a new assurance of its devoted co-operation in all the great measures which have restored society and placed it upon solid and durable bases.

All the troops will be disposed in the Champ de Mars.

who changed the face of the world in these days to assurance of its devoted co-operation in all the great measures which have restored society and placed it upon solid and durable bases.

All the troops will be disposed in the Champ de Mars. The Minister of War, accompanied by the General-in-Chief, the generals commanding the divisions of the army in Paris and the officers of the staff have, to-day even, selected the ground and decided the principal dispositions.

A monumental altar will be erected in the centre of the Champ de Mars, and a solemn mass will call down upon the army the benedictions of the Most High, and will give

presidency of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE. I think that the name of the illustrious president, so deservedly popular in the United States as a political writer and philosopher, will cause M. DE TOCQUEVILLE'S opening address to be welcome to the columns of the Intelligencer. You will find it an able assertion of the uses of political economy, and of the raison detre of the academy that teaches it:

GENTLEMEN: The Academy, in the name of which I have the honor to speak to-day, has been exposed from iti birth to singular judgments. Every thing concerning it has been contested, even to the reason for its existence. It is admitted that the actions of private individuals it has been contested, even to the reason for its existence. It is admitted that the actions of private individuals should be governed by permanent rules, and that morals constitute a science. But is it the same with those collections of men which make up, what is called society? Is there a science of politics? There are those who have gone so far as to deny this; and, which seems singular mough, the men who take such liberties with this science are generally politicians; in other words, the very men who ought to put it in practice. And yet they have at times allowed themselves to call it chimerical, or at least vain. To imagine that there is a peculiar art which teaches how to govern is a little puerile. The field of politics is too varied and too changeful to admit of laying there the foundations of a science. The facts which would constitute the material of this science have but a false and deceptive connexion. The epoch when they occur, the condition of the people among whom they are observed, the character of the men who produce or are subject to them, renders them so profoundly dissimilar that no one of them can be considered except apart from the rest. The prince who should attempt to govern his people by the aid of theories and maxims which he had made in the course of his philosophical and historic studies, would find that he had undertaken a very difficult task. It is probable that simple good sense would prove much more useful.

Such is the language, a little pretentious, which I have at times heard from politicians, about sciences which treat of politics, and about the men who cultivate them. I have always found such persons very much in the wrong. There are in politics two distinct parts; the one permanent, the other transient, which ought not to be confounted. The first, founded upon the very nature of man, upon his interests, his faculties; upon his wants as revelled by philosophy and history; upon his instincts which change their object according to events, but withoutchanging their own nature,

iral and contemporaneous passiens. This is the art of

miral and contemporaneous passiens. This is the art of government.

Art certainly differs from science; practice often departs from theory; I do not deny it. I will go further, if you please, and concede that, in my view, to have excelled in the one is no reason for success in the other.

I do not know, gent men, if in a country which among it great authors has cunted so many eminent statesmen, it is quite permissible to say that to make fine books even upon politics or kindred subjects is but a poor preparation for the government of men and the management

it is quite permissible to say that to make fine books even upon politics or kindred subjects is but a poor preparation for the government of men and the management of affairs. I permit myself, nevertheless, to believe it; and to think that the eminent writers who have also been alle statesmen have shone in the affairs of State, not because they were eminent writers, but notwithstanding

In fact, those who have practised the art of literatur for a long time acquire habits of mind but little favorable to the management of business. It enslaves them to the logic of ideas, while the mass follow only the logic of the passions. It gives to them a taste for the refined, the delicate, the ingenious, and the original, while the world is led only by commonplaces. Even the study of history, which often enlightens the field of present events,

sometimes obscures it.

How often do we encounter among us persons whose minds, surrounded by learned darkness, have seen 1640 in 1789, and 1688 in 1880; and who, always one revoluin 1789, and 1688 in 1830; and who, always one revolu-tion behindhand, have wished to apply to the second the treatment of the first? like those learned doctors who, perfectly familiar with all the ancient maladies of the hu-man system, but always ignorant of the particular new disease by which their patient is attacked, rarely fail to kill him with their crudition.

I have sometimes heard it regretted that Montesquieu lived in an age when he had no opportunity to put in practice that political science which he had so much ad-vanced. I have always found much inappropriateness in these regrets.

these regrets.

Perhaps, in putting his theories into practice, the somewhat subtle delicacy of his mind would have made him fail at the very point which usually decides success; and instead of heing the best of authors, he

mon occurrence.

Let us recognise, then, gentlemen, that political science and the art of governing are two things very distinct. But does it follow that political science does not exist, or

If I seek to discover what prevents certain minds from perceiving any such science, I find that it is its very great ness. The science which treats of the guidance of society covers, in fact, the immense field which extends from phi covers, in fact, the immense field which extends from par-losophy to the elementary studies of civil law. Being nearly without limits, it forms no distinct object of regard. It is confounded with every kind of knowledge connected directly or indirectly with man, and in this immensity It is confounded with every kind of knowledge connected directly or indirectly with man, and in this immensity one loses sight of it. But if we seek to consider this grand science attentively—if we put aside every thing which does not strictly belong to it—the various parts which really compose it will appear, and we shall finish by getting a distinct idea of the whole. We can then see our way by regular steps from the general to the particular, and from pure theory towards written laws and facts.

To those who consider the subject thus, the authors

lar, and from pure theory towards written laws and facts.

To those who consider the subject thus, the authors who have distinguished themselves in treating it cease to form a confused crowd, and divide themselves into very distinct groups, each one of which can be examined apart.

Some of them availing themselves whether of the detailed narratives of history or the abstract study of man, seek what are the natural rights of society, and what are the rights of the individual: what laws are best suited to communities and best adapted to the forms which there communities, and best adapted to the forms which these communities received at their origin, or have subse-quently adopted: and also what systems of government are applicable to peculiar cases, localities, and periods. These are the publicists, Plato, Aristotle, Michiavel, Mon-Others engage in the same studies in respect to this Society of Nations, of which each separate people may be considered as a citizen; a society always a little barbarous, even in the most civilized ages, whatever efforts may be made to refine and regulate the communities of which it is composed. These authors discover and indicate what is the nature of International Law, independent of private treaties. Such was the work of Grotius and Puffendorf.

Others, again, while maintaining for political scienits general and theoretical character, confine themselves to a single portion of the great field which it embraces Such was Beccaria, establishing what should be the rules of criminal justice among all nations; such was Adan Smith, seeking to discover the foundations of nationa

We come thus, always in narrowing our sphere, to the uriconsuits and the great commentators; to Cujas, and Domat, and Pothier; and to all those who interpret and shed light on existing institutions, treaties, consti

and laws. In proportion as we descend from the region of ideas to that of facts, the field of political science becomes nar-rower and firmer. But it is always the same science. rower and firmer. But it is always the same science. We can convince ourselves of this by comparing the authors who have written upon the subjects I have indicated with each other, and by remarking that however widely they may seem to be separated, they nevertheless join hands and co-operate together without ceasing.

There is no commentator who has not often to support his opinions on abstract and general truths which have been discovered by the publicists; while these last have constant occasion to found their theories on peculiar facts or tried institutions which have been revealed or described by commentators.

But it surprises me, gentlemen, that I should have to

demonstrate the existence of political sciences in a country where their influence is every where so striking. You deny what political sciences are, and what they can accomplish. Look about you! See these monuments! Behold those ruins! Who raised the one: who made the other ?

to this fete that character of grandeur and of majesty which it should have, and which accords so well with the iders of the Prince President.

The eagles will then be distributed by the head of the State, after which the troops will file off, and thus will end this grand day, which will certainly leave a profound impression upon the minds of all those who are able to be present.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences held its annual sitting a few days since under the

anknown to their predecessors.

And let us observe that what political sciences have

And let us observe that what political sciences have done here, with a power so irresistible and an eclat so marvellous, they do every where, and always, though more slowly and secretly.

Among all civilized people political sciences give birth, or at least give form, to the general ideas, whence spring afterwards the particular facts in the midst of which politicians carry on their agitations; and also to the laws which those politicians believe themselves to have invented. These sciences create in every society a kind of intellectual atmosphere, which is breathed alike by the governors and the governed, and from which both draw, often without knowing it, sometimes without wishing it.

governors and the governed, and from which both draw, often without knowing it, sometimes without wishing it, the principles of their conduct.

Barbarians are the only people among whom we recognise politics only by their practice.

Our Academy, gentlemen, has for its mission to furnish to this necessary and formidable science a home and a rule. It should cultivate them in full liberty, but never depart from them, remembering that it is not a political rule. It should cultivate them in full liberty, but never depart from them, remembering that it is not a political body, but a learned society. The dignity of its labors depends upon this. For the rest this is what it has always done, and we have only to ask now that it remain in harmony with itself. The Academy has always been careful to hold itself aloof from parties, in the serene region of pure theory and abstract science. It has not only confined itself there, but it has made a constant effort to attract and retain there those minds which are constantly withdrawing from the excitements of the day and the bustle of business. This is attested by the subjects which it has proposed for competition for its prizes; it is proved even by the papers which we are to give judgment upon to-day.

upon to-day.

The first question which was submitted to competition [last year] was this:

The first question which was submitted to competition [last year] was this:

"To compare the moral and political philosophy of Plato and Aristotle with the doctrines of the greatest modern philosophers on the same subjects. To appreciate what there is of temporary and false, and what there is of true and immortal in these different systems."

The field thus opened is immense. It covers almost the entire history of moral and political sciences. Now, of all sciences the human mind is the most readily and the most constantly occupied with these. A study so old and so much followed must have produced an almost infinite number of different notions and systems. To make a resume of this immense work, and to judge it, seems to be an undertaking which passes the limits not only of a memoir, but of a volume. The enterprise is difficult in fact, but it is not impracticable.

There is this grand difference among others between the physical and moral sciences, that the field of the first is

physical and moral sciences, that the field of the first is almost without limits, since it has no limits but these of nature, while the other is confined to the study of a single subject—Man. And although this one subject varies much in its aspects according to the individual and the age; and although, besides, the semi-obscurity which always sur-rounds it leads to all sorts of illusions and errors, still the number of original ideas which moral sciences have produced is not so great, when we think of all the men who have been engaged in their pursuit, as one might suppose.

It is incredible how many systems of morals and politics It is incredible how many systems of morals and politics have been successively discovered, forgotten, rediscovered, and once more forgotten, to appear yet again after a little while, always surprising or charming the world as if they were new, and attesting to the ignorance of man, rather than the fruitfulness of the human mind. One may be allowed, perhaps, to apply to the moral and political sciences what Madame de Sevigné said so pleasantly about love: "It is a great new beginner." It often happens in fact that they merely repeat what they have already said in another manner. They offer but a small number of truths which are not very old; and but few errors which would appear decrepit if we only knew the date of their birth.

It is thus that most of the constructors of social theories which we see in our days, and which seem to us, with reason, so dangerous, would appear even more annoying

ries which we see in our days, and which seem to us, with reason, so dangerous, would appear even more annoying if we had more learning and a better memory.

It is possible, then, in studying the most illustrious authors who have treated of moral and political sciences in different ages, to discover what are the principal ideas upon those subjects which have been current among men, to reduce them to a sufficiently small number of systems, and then to compare them with each other and judge them. The difficulty of this task appears, nevertheless, to have alarmed the minds of the competitors, only one of them. The difficulty of this task appears, nevertheless, to have alarmed the minds of the competitors, only one of whom has appeared. His work has attracted the serious attention of the Academy, and deserves it. Still it has not been able to decide the Academy to accord its prize this year. \* \* \* \*

The Section of Legislation [last year] put this question: "What, in a juridical point of view, and a political point of view, are the reforms of which our civil proceedings are susceptible?"

are susceptible?"

are susceptible?"

Legal proceedings, it must be admitted, are not much in favor with the public; they are often confounded with chicanery. They are better, however, than they are reputed to be, and it is wrong to judge them by their abuses. Without them, the Judge and the Pleader would get with-Without them, the Judge and the Pleader would act without rules in every thing which precedes and follows a judgment, and the domain of the law would again be in many cases the reign of arbitrary judgments. Now, arbitrary judgments in the administration of justice is the distinctive mark of barbarism: and all civilized people and the rules of legal distinctive mark of barbarism: and all civilized people have ever attached great importance to the rules of legal proceedings. Free people above all others have invariably insisted upon the most rigid adherence to these rules; they have derived great advantage from legal forms in the defence of their liberty. They have been enabled to resist the usurpations of power more effectually by the use of the thousand little formalities furnished by legal proceedings to the general rights guarantied the thousand little formalities furnished by legal proceedings than by appealing to the general rights guarantied by their constitutions; just as it often happens to people who live near to the sea that they can provide better against its ravages by planting cane-brakes along the shore which divide and delay the waves than by erecting high walls which they would overthrow.

After having judged the memoirs which were presented for competition in 1851, the Academy has occupied itself with the choice of new subjects. For this year it has indicated two. The first has been furnished by the Section of Philosophy. It relates to one of the mysterious phe-

of Philosophy. It relates to one of the mysterious phenomena which can be presented by this, being so full of mystery, which we call—Man.

"What is Sleep? What essential difference is there

between thinking and dreaming? Does artificial somnam-bulism—which is, so to speak, the perfectioning of the dream, the dream utilized—exist?

"What is this mysterious state during which several faculties of the human mind—always excepting the first of all, the human will, which remains blind or subordi-

of all, the human will, which remains blind or subordinated—becomes exalted rather than restrained? Can the
phenomenon be explained according to the rules of any
sound philosophical method?"

The second question which has been put this year interests at the same time both Society at large and the Institution of Family. The Academy requests that the best
regime to which marriage contracts can be subjected be
examined both from a moral and economical point of view.

You are aware, gentlemen, that Baron Felix de Beaujour
has founded a quinquennial prize, destined for the author
of the best book on the Relief of Misery. The book which
the Academy requires of the competitors this year is a the Academy requires of the competitors this year is a manual of Moral and Political Economy for the use of the

There have been laborers, and poor, in all ages; but what seems peculiar to the present time is the opinion, so prevalent in our day, that there exists somewhere a spe-cific against this hereditary evil of poverty and work: and that, with a little good will, rulers could easily discover it. Every Government which comes into existence is allowed a reasonable time to find and apply this new specific, and then if it does not succeed the people are ready to dismiss the ignorant doctor and call in another. Experiments follow each other, and generation succeeds generation without the error being discovered, and people run after the same chimera over the same ruins. To combat this false idea, from which so many evils proceed, is the object of the Academy in proposing the question which I have announced. To this end it desires that the competitors seek to spread among the working classes to which they address themselves some of the most elementary and certain principles of political economy; that they make these classes understand, for example, what there is permanent and necessary in the economic laws which govern the rate of wages; that those laws being in some sort divine, since they spring from the nature of man, and from the very structure of society, are placed beyond the influence of revolutions; and that Government can no more cause wages to rise when the demand for labor is this false idea, from which so many evils proceed, is the more cause wages to rise when the demand for labor diminishing, than it can prevent water from flowing wards the inclined side of a glass. But what the Acad wards the inclined side of a glass. But what the Academy desires above all is, that the different writers to whom it appeals seek to enlighten the people on this truth, that the principal remedy for poverty is in the poor man himself; in his industry, his frugality, his foresight, more than any where else; and that finally, if man owes his well-being somewhat to the laws, he owes it still more to himself. Indeed it may be said that he is indebted to himself alone for it; for as is the citizen, so is the law.

which it offers to the author. But it announces in advance that the prize will not be awarded unless there results from the competition a remarkable work, suited to accomplish the Academy's design.

## LATE FOREIGN ITEMS

There are two law reform bills before the British Par. iament abolishing masters in Chancery, and dispensing with grand juries within the metropolitan district. are likely to pass.

In the discussion on the Government of India Mr. HERRIES gave the following summary of the East India Company's affairs:

Company's affairs:

"The total gross revenue had increased from £18,-407,000 in 1834 to £24,379 in the present year, showing an augmentation of £6,000,000 in less than twenty years. The charges, however, had increased, so that in the last year there was a deficiency of £678,900. How had this occurred? The wars in which British India had been involved, in Affghanistan, Scinde, and in the Punjab, had swallowed up no less than £36,000,000. But when he looked at the Indian debt he found that the addition had only been £20,000,000; it followed, therefore, that, so buoyant had been the Indian revenues, they must have furnished £16,000,900 toward the extraordinary war expenditure. It might be said that this large revenue extracted from the country had tended to exhaust its resources. There was no better way of meeting this allegation than by showing the progress of Indian commerce; and it appeared that the amount of the exports and imports, and that of the tonnage entered inward and outward, had more than doubled in the last twenty years. At no former period, he thought, were the prospects of Indian go favorable as at the present more and imported the same than progress of Indian company that the present more of the prospects of Indian go favorable as at the present more and increase of the same favorable as at the present more and increase of the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more and the same favorable as at the present more a At no former period, he thought, were the pro-India so favorable as at the present moment."

In the English Court of Exchequer, on the 19th, the case of Miller vs. Saloman was decided. This was a proecution to recover penalties from Alderman Saloman, a Jew, for having sat and voted in the House of Con to which he had been elected, without having taken the initiatory oath "on the faith of a Christian." Judgment was given against the Alderman; thus settling the point as to the eligibility of any but Christians to a sent in the

On the 17th ultimo the protest of the heirs of Louis PHILIPPE against the confiscation of their estates of Neuily and Monceaux was heard before the Court of the First nstance, in Paris. The Court was crowded to excess. The demand for restitution of the property was made in the names of the Dukes of Nemours, Joinville, Aumale, and Montpensier, (sons of Louis Philippe) the Duchess of Orleans, and her son, the young Count de Paris, with other relatives of the house. Messrs. Paillet and Berryer were ounsel for the Orleans family. On the other side, the refect of the Seine, on the part of President Bonaparte, protested against the jurisdiction of the Court. The case adjourned.

Marshal GERARD died at Paris on the 17th April, in the eightieth year of his age. He is the fourth Marshal whom France has lost during the last few months. Sourt, SEBASTIANI, and MARMONT preceded him at short intervals to the grave. The death of the last left Gerard, who received his baton immediately on the accession of Louis Philippe, doyen of the Marshals. Marshal Reille, created in 1847, succeeds to this rank.

In the early campaigns of the revolution Greand was aid to Bernadotte. During the Prussian campaign in 1806 he was made a Brigadier-General, and soon after commander of the Legion of Honor, and placed at the head of the French staff at Denmark. In 1809 he greatly distinguished himself at the bridge of Lintz, and covered himguished himself at the bridge of Lintz, and covered himself with glory at the battle of Wagram, where he led the Saxon cavalry. In 1812, at Valentina and Moskowa, his conduct was so admirable that Napoleon gave him the division of Gen. Gudin, who had been killed at Frankfort on the Oder. Gerard, with a small body of troops, defeated 2,000 Russians who endeavored to intercept his passage to Berlin. In 1814 he distinguished himself again at Dienville, at Nangis, and at Montercau, where he captured 5,000 Austrians. At the restoration he was cont to Hamburg to bring back the French troops, and was much honored by the King. When Napoleon re-appeared he joined him, and received the appointment of General-in-Chief of the army of the Moselle, and at its head carried the position and village of Ligny, contributing to the defeat of Blucher. He next acted with Grouchy, who was manœuvering on the Dyle, and received a wound. He manœuvering on the Dyle, and received a wound. He earnestly entreated Grouchy to march to the relief of the Emperor, while engaged at Waterloo; and, if his advice had been followed, the result of that day would probably have been far different. Since then Gerard has not been in active life.

One hundred and thirty millions of dollars are to be exended on the railways and works in and about Paris

Sugar from beet root is beginning to come in competi Sugar from beet root is beginning to come in competi-tion with that of the cane. The production of France, in 1851, was 80,000 tons; in the Zoll-Verein, same year, 45,000; in Belgium, 7,000; in Russia, 85,000 tons; in all Europe, 180,000 tons—or nearly one-seventh of the whole consumption. The price per ton is about the same as that of imported sugar. The manufacture has been commenced in Queen's county, Ireland, on a large

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen held its General Anniversary Meeting at the Palace of Christiansborg on the 25th Feb-ruary, under the Presidency of his Majesty Fred-Professor CHARLES C. RAFN, the Secretary, read

report of the Society's Transactions for the last year, and rehearsed a conspectus of the articles and contributions which had been sent for insertion in the next volumes and numbers of the archæological journals of the Society. Of the separate work in imp. 4to., which he is engaged in editing and publishing on behalf of the Society-" Antiquites Russes et Orientales"-it appeared that the printing of the second volume was nearly completed, as also the plates thereunto appertaining.

He exhibited four Icelandic plani-spheres and maps of he world from the twelfth and thirteenth centurie which he had inserted in this volume, and took occasion to make remarks upon the cosmographical and geographical knowledge of the ancient Scandinavians, and their asronomical observations connected therewith.

From the Arna Magnean Committee, the second volume was nearly completed of the Snorre Sturlason's, or the Younger Edda, and preparations were making for the publication of an Icelandic Diplomatarium.

Professor WEGENER, Vice President, read a memoir on he History of the old castles Soborg and Adserba, in the north of Zealand.

His Majesty the King was pleased to exhibit and deliver observations upon a remarkable collection of one hundred and sixty-four antiquities from the age of bronze, ately discovered at Smerumoore, in Zealand, and which had belonged to a work-shop for the fabrication of articles in bronze, clearly proving that these articles had been fabricated in this country.

The Archæological Committee of the Society exhibited discovery from the island of Anholt, in the Cattegat, consisting of articles which had belonged to a work-shop for the manufacture of stone implements. Upon these objects some observations were made by Mr. THOMSEN.

The Museum of the Northern Antiquities had, in the past year, an accession of one hundred and forty-eight onations and acquisitions, comprising in all seven bundred and sixty-one numbers.

As new Fellows and Founders: H. M. Victor EMANUEL

King of Sardinia; His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, of England; VILHIALM FINSEN, Sheriff of Gullbrings, in Iceland ; General DE MOSQUER, in Panama : Jose DE Mos-QUER, Archbishop of New Grenada; D. T. O'LEARY, Brit-ish Charge d'Affaires in Bogota; Prof. Jss. N. Schmidt, in Sleswig; and CHRISTEN VILLEMOES, Sheriff of Hnappedal, in Iceland.

A SINGULAR SUIT.-We learn from the "Lowell Vox A SINGULAR SUIT.—We learn from the "Lowell Vox Populi" that Catherine Cassidy has brought a suit against the Suffolk Manufacturing Company for refusing to give her a "line," or recommendation, in consequence of which refusal she was unable to obtain employment in other corporations. A portion of the evidence was heard, when the Judge, on account of the new and important law question raised, took the case from the jury, in order that the whole Court might determine the rules of law applicable to